

## Association of the jumping spider *Coccorchestes ferreus* (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryini) with a small, black weevil (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae: *Trigonopterus* cf. *laetus*)

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*Coccorchestes* Thorell 1881 is a genus presently comprised of 40 small, tropical euophyrine jumping spiders, almost all from New Guinea (WSC 2022). *C. ferreus* Griswold 1984 is the only member of the group that has been found in Australia, but it has only been reported from a single locality: Iron Range, Cape York, Queensland (Griswold 1984; Davies & Žabka 1989; ALA 2022). I recently found the male *C. ferreus* shown here (Figure 1:1-3) at that locality.



**Figure 1.** Male *Coccorchestes ferreus* (1-3, ~3 mm) and a small black weevil (4, *Trigonopterus* cf. *laetus*, ~2.5-3 mm) found in Iron Range, Cape York, Queensland, Australia (20 AUG 2022).

These small salticids (body length ~3 mm) were observed most frequently on MacArthur Palm (*Ptychosperma macarthurii*), on the underside of leaflets in close proximity to the small black weevils (Figure 1:4, *Trigonopterus* cf. *laetus* Lea 1913) that are commonly found there, but may also be found on surrounding shrubbery and in leaf litter at Iron Range.

Griswold (1984) described only the female holotype for *Coccorchestes ferreus*, based on a specimen that had been collected in Iron Range by N. L. H. Krauss in 1949, but Davies & Žabka later (1989) described the male of this species in some detail. The male has also been figured by Hill (2010) and Whyte & Anderson (2017).

*Coccorchestes* is a member of a large and exceedingly diverse Australasian clade of euophryine jumping spiders (Zhang & Maddison 2015; Maddison 2015). The close resemblance of these salticids to the common, flightless *Trigonopterus* weevils with which they associate is obvious, and this immediately suggests that *C. ferreus* is a Batesian mimic. Zhang & Maddison (2015) also figured a *Trigonopterus* in association with *Coccorchestes* cf. *aiyura* in New Guinea. However the nature of this close association has not yet been studied in the field, and in general little is known of the behaviour of *Coccorchestes*. The centre of diversity for both *Coccorchestes* and *Trigonopterus* is thought to be New Guinea, where the latter genus is *hyperdiverse*; an estimated 1000 species of *Trigonopterus*, most unnamed, may be found there, and more than 50 of these species have been found at a single locality (Riedel et al. 2013; Riedel & Tänzler 2016; Riedel & van de Kamp 2022; SI 2022). According to Riedel & van de Kamp (2022), *East of the Wallace-line various [Trigonopterus] species are dominant both on foliage and in the litter layer of primary tropical forests*. At least 32 species of *Trigonopterus* are known from Queensland (Riedel & Tänzler 2016).

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